

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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## BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars;

The salary of the Secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred and thirty dollars;

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred dollars;

For the contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For compiling and printing the Biennial Register one thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the printing of the said Biennial Register, and the job printing, stationary, and binding of each of the Executive Departments, shall be furnished by contract, proposals for which shall regularly be advertised for in the public prints. The classes, character, and description of the printing being specified in each advertisement, as far as that can be done, and it being made a condition in all cases, unless otherwise specifically stated in the advertisement, that the work shall be done in the city of Washington; and the contract shall in each case so far as the proposals and acceptance shall enable the contract to be made, to be given to the lowest bidder, whose bid shall be accompanied with proper testimonials of the ability of the bidder to fulfil his contract;

For the superintendent and watchman of the northeast executive building, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil and repairs, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled, An act to regulate the deposits of the public money, three thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Second Comptroller, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the second Comptroller, including the compensation of two clerks transferred from the office of the Fourth Auditor, twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the first Auditor, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Third Auditor, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For three additional clerks, under the act of the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, to enable the Third Auditor to execute the act of sixth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation to two additional clerks, employed under the act of the eighteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For an additional clerk in the same, to carry into effect the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for the more equitable administration of the pension fund, one thousand dollars;

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, nine thousand eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of two clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, according to the act of the seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, one or more of which clerks may be employed in the other offices of the Treasury Department, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For compensation of the recorder, solicitor, draughtsman, and assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, one hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, including one thousand dollars for expenses attending the removal of the office, fifteen hundred dollars;

For compensation to clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Ordnance Office, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the Topographical Bureau, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said bureau, one thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, including rent of Bounty Land Office, for labor, fuel, oil, and repairs, and for the contingencies of the fire engines and apparatus, four thousand seven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the First Comptroller, two thousand dollars;

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars;

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars;

For the office of Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars;

For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars;

For the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, one thousand dollars;

For parchment, books, stationary, advertising, rent of an additional building, and contingent expenses of the General Land Office, and for books and blanks for the district land offices, nineteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and two watchmen for the additional building for the use of the General Land Office, one thousand and fifty dollars;

For compensation of the superintendent and watchman of the southern executive building, two thousand one hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the building occupied by the Treasury, including fuel, oil, labor repairs, furniture, and for rent, amounting to three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum;

For translating foreign languages, and for receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, three hundred dollars;

For stating and printing public accounts, one thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Comptroller, two thousand dollars;

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand dollars;

For the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars;

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars;

For the office of Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Second Comptroller, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the second Comptroller, including the compensation of two clerks transferred from the office of the Fourth Auditor, twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation of extra clerks when employed in said office, three thousand dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general north-west of the Ohio, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks in his office, per acts of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation to the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor general per acts of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general north-west of the Ohio, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks in his office, per acts of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation to the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor general per acts of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks in the office of said surveyor general per acts of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of Mississippi, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks in the office of said surveyor general per acts of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of Alabama, two thousand dollars;

office of the Commanding General, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars;

For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, eight thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, four thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, four thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand two hundred dollars;

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For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand two hundred dollars;

## SPEECH OF MR. HOLT.

Extract of the Speech of Mr. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, delivered before the National Convention assembled at Baltimore, May 22, 1835.

"Mr Holt, of Kentucky, then rose, and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President, the gentleman who has just taken his seat, has announced, as the organ of the Virginia delegation, that they cannot, nor can their constituents, acquiesce in the nomination just made by this convention, of Col. R. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency; and he has placed that secession from the popular will here expressed, upon the ground that this distinguished citizen of the West does not support the republican faith, as understood by Virginia. Sir, I have heard this declaration with equal surprise and regret. I know not what constitutes republicanism in the estimate of Virginia, and the gentleman has not thought proper to inform us. But I do know something of the history and character of the illustrious patriot and hero, whose devotion to Democratic principles has been so unexpectedly and wantonly assailed. Who is he? If, Mr. President, you could this moment transport yourself "to the fair west," you would find upon one of her green and sunny fields, surrounded by the implements of husbandry, a person whose plain and simple garb, whose frank, cordial and unostentatious bearing, would tell you that he had sprung from the people; that he was still one of them, and that his heart in all his recollections, its hopes and its sympathies, was blended with the fortunes of the toiling millions. But, sir, his scared and shattered frame and limping gait, would tell you, too, that the story of his life was not confined to a mere recital of household hospitalities or neighbourhood charities. That story is no legend of obscure or doubtful authenticity, it lingers not alone in the kindly bosom of friends but every tongue in the republic can give it utterance, and the brightest pages of our country's history have caught lustre from its glowing record. When the nation was agonizing and bleeding at every pore, when war had desolated with fire and sword your northern frontier, and the best blood in the land had been vainly spilt upon its plains, he left the warm walls of Congress for the bleak winds of the Canadas; and waiting for no summons from the recruiting officer, he rallied about him the chivalry of his State, and dashed with his gallant volunteers to the scene of hostilities, resolved to perish or retrieve the national honour.—With daring impetuosity, he pursued and overtook the enemy—threw himself like a thunderbolt of war into the thickest of the fight—fought hand to hand and eye to eye with the Briton, and his savage myrmidons—poured out his blood like water, triumphed and returned, loaded with the richest trophies of the campaign. Sir, his deeds rely not for recollection or blazonry upon musty records, nor yet upon caucus or convention addresses—they have been spoken in the thunders of victorious battle; they have been spoken upon the hacked and broken armour of his country's invaders. His life has been one of unfaltering, unwavering devotion to freedom and to the people. The people "love him because he first loved them." His popularity rests upon no calculation of political chances. It is not seated in the arithmetic, but in the deep and ardent affections of his country.

"It is not intriguers or President makers, nor the starched strutting brainless aristocrats of your villages, that rally around him. No!—it is the enlightened, liberal, labouring people, whom he has served. It is the mechanics—the bold and hardy yeomanry, who are their country's pride in peace, its bulwark in war; men of the ploughshare and pruning knife, who, amid the late "panic," which spread dismay and panic from one end of the union to the other, stood firm as the seated hills, still planting their crops, and halting the storm and the calm as equally commissioned to bless them—men, sir, who were dependant for no banking facilities, who drew upon no heartless corporation, but upon the God that made them; and they were answered by the sunshine and the shower; their flocks sported in beauty and in gladness through their smiling fields; their harvests were ripened; their grainaries were filled. To these they look for nurture; for protection to the brooding wings of the Almighty, and under their shadow, and amidst the household worship, that blessed their domestic hearth, in the pride and unsullied nobility of their nature, they vowed "eternal hostility to every kind of tyranny that can oppress the mind of man." Under the influence of this high and noble resolve, the bank, with all its train of intrigue and profligacies, has gone to the wall, and a peal of popular triumph has been shouted at the polls, which will ring, I trust, with sickening agony in the ears of those proud usurpation, for ages to come.

"These are the men, Mr. President, that have demanded and will sustain, the nomination of the distinguished personage to whose character and patriotic character I have just referred. His fame like that of our venerable Chief Magistrate, spreads every where—alike in the wilderness and the "city full"—penetrating into the far valleys, climbing to the hill tops, and reaching in its kindling, animating influences, every log cabin beyond the mountains."

*Western Globe.*

## COL. JOHNSON AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The names of several distinguished individuals have appeared in the public journals, as suitable candidates for the Vice Presidency. Some of those have declared their determination not to be candidates, while others remain at the disposal of the people. This is proper, and should be the practice in all Governments based upon Republican principles, to keep open for free discussion, the claims of all persons suggested for nomination, as long as possible; allowing, however, full time after such nomination, for the people to make up an opinion and form a choice.

With this view of the subject, there can be no impropriety, but a great advantage in presenting for the consideration of the people, the names of leading Democrats from every State. The present distinguished individual who fills the elevated and highly responsible station of Vice President, appears to give the fullest satisfaction, as he has always done in the various public duties assigned him, for the last thirty years; and while he acts on the correct Democratic principle of neither seeking nor declining any station which his countrymen may call on him to occupy, we deprecate any attempt, no matter from what quarter it may come, to create the impression that he is not willing to serve again if the public voice should demand it.

*Ib.*

A letter from London, dated on the 11th ult., says that Tobacco is rising in London and Liverpool, and in all the Baltic ports; and that Kentucky Tobacco is in particular request, at improving prices.

## THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

One hundred and fifty-seven members of the next Congress have now been elected. They are divided politically as follows:

	26th CONGRESS.	25th CONGRESS.
	Whig.	V. Buren.
Maine,	2	6
New Hampshire,	5	5
Vermont,	3	2
Massachusetts,	10	2
Connecticut,	6	1
New York,	21	19
New Jersey,	6	6
Pennsylvania,	11	17
Delaware,	1	1
South Carolina,	2	7
Georgia,	9	1
Arkansas,	1	1
Louisiana,	2*	2
Ohio,	8	11
Illinois,	1	2
Michigan,	1	1
Missouri,	2	2
	81	76
Whig majority,	5	24
	76	67
Whig gain,	29	

\*One vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rice Garland, Whig.

The elections in nine States, and an election to fill a vacancy in Louisiana, take place in the course of the present spring and summer, when the remaining eighty-five members are to be chosen. The following shows the politics of the members from those States in the last Congress:

	Whigs and Cons.	Van Buren.
Rhode Island,	2	
Maryland,	5	3
Virginia,	7	14
North Carolina,	8	5
Alabama,	2	3
Mississippi,	2	
Tennessee,	10	3
Kentucky,	12	1
Indiana,	6	1
Louisiana, (vacancy,)	1	
25th Congress,	55	30
26th Congress,	81	76
	136	106
Whig majority,	106	

We copy the foregoing tables from the New York Express, and will venture to make a few corrections and predictions. In the first table, six members are improperly claimed in New Jersey, six in Georgia, and one in Illinois. Take thirteen from the Whig side and give thirteen to the Democratic side, and of the 157 members already elected to the next Congress

The Democrats will have	89
The Whigs will have	68
	—
Democratic majority,	21
In the States which have yet to elect members, the Democratic party will gain—probably as follows: North Carolina 2, Alabama 1, Mississippi 2, Tennessee 5, Kentucky 3, Indiana 5—say 18—which will give the friends of the Administration 49—the opposition 37. Majority for the Administration, 11. The States which have elected members have given a Democratic majority of 21 The States that are to elect will probably give a majority on the same side of 11 Probable Democratic majority in the next Congress, 32	

The Whig papers only expose their own lack of veracity and the weakness of their party by claiming all the members from Georgia, when it is known that six if not seven of them are anti-abolition, anti-bank, and anti-tariff, and cannot act with the Opposition. In claiming six members in New Jersey, where six Democrats were really elected, and one in the northern district of Illinois, where a majority of votes were cast for Douglass, the Democratic candidate, the Federalists are only making a fresh display of their natural disposition to govern in opposition to the popular will, and trample the right of suffrage in the dust.

Their case, however, is a hopeless one, as their boasting only proves—that though they have boasted in figures—that they are destined to be in a minority in the next Congress. Men enough have been purchased since the members of the 25th Congress were chosen to throw the Administration in a minority in the House of Representatives—but the people have decreed that the popular branch of the Government shall not "stay bought." It will be rescued in the approaching elections by the "favorite west," as Mr Jefferson termed this section of the Union.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

A LARGE COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A fellow was arrested in Burlington, Vt. on the 22d ult. for uttering counterfeit notes. At the time of his arrest he was a pedler, and offering a counterfeit to one of his purchasers, caused suspicion, and information was given to the sheriff, who immediately proceeded to the lodgings of the pedler, and examined his trunk. It contained only a few pieces of solid linen and several large lumps of maple sugar. The sheriff breaking a lump, discovered in the inside a large roll of bills. Proceeding with his examination, he found several hundred dollars secreted in the same manner. The ingenious counterfeiter was examined and committed for trial at the next term of the Chittenden County Court.

THE AWFUL PLUNGE!—The St. Catharines, U. C. Journal of the 6th: states that five men went over Niagara Falls on the previous Thursday. The journal says, "The only particulars which we have been able to learn, are that just before sunrise on Thursday morning last, a boat with two men in it was discovered in the middle of the river, above the falls, vainly endeavouring to make their way through the ice, with which they were enclosed, to the Canada shore. Their utmost exertions proved unavailing, and in a short time they were seen to enter the cascades, when they disappeared. In half an hour after, another boat, with three men in it, was discovered in the same awful situation, and trying too, to gain the Canada side; but in a few moments shared the melancholy fate of the other. Yesterday the body of a man was picked up in the Whirlpool, supposed to be one of these unfortunate men, having about his person two hundred dollars, and a valuable gold watch. We have no other particulars."

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

We are requested to announce CAPT. STEPHEN M. FARISH, as a candidate to represent the counties of Morgan and Lawrence in the next Legislature. He is a Democrat and in favor of the Rail Road Bank.

The last Commonwealth contains a notice for calling a meeting of the citizens of Woodford, on Monday next, for the purpose of nominating another candidate for Congress in this district.

The last Maysville Monitor reiterates its charges against Messrs. Wickliffe and Combs, of having, in their speeches at Cincinnati, vulgarly abused Louisville and Maysville, and refers to the Hon. David Trimble, and another gentleman, as having been present, and hearing the speeches, and confirming the statements of the Monitor. If that paper is not more fortunate in its other gentleman, than in its reference to Maj. Trimble, his gullibility has placed him in an unenviable dilemma.

We have seen and conversed with Maj. Trimble, who, so far from corroborating the Monitor's statement, declared to us, that he was not in Cincinnati at the time the speeches were delivered.

We have also conversed with a Cincinnatian, of the first respectability, who says he heard the speeches, and that they contained no epithets offensive to either of the complaining cities. Messrs. Wickliffe and Combs make the same declarations themselves.

It does seem strange to us, that the Editor of the Monitor should seek to sow the seeds of discord and strife, between the cities of Maysville and Lexington. If any benefit could result to Maysville by the defamation of Lexington, the course of the Monitor might be tolerated; but we are bound to believe the respectable citizens of that city cannot approve that course.

As well might Lexington raise objections to the construction of the Germantown road, as either Maysville or Louisville object to the Covington road.

Our neighbour of the Intelligencer has made a most important discovery, which he announced to his readers on Tuesday last—no less than that "the loco-foco party, although they are silent, and appear to be inactive, were never more vigilant; and for years have not counted as confidently upon an accession to their strength in the Legislature, if not upon being able to carry the next gubernatorial election."

He charges the democrats with stratagem, to divide the Whig party, and says, "it is with pain and apprehension that we see individuals who are prominent in the Whig ranks, and who, heretofore, have been looked up to as guides of the party, falling into the snare which has been so artfully laid for them."

This information, we should say, must be truly consoling to the Whigs; and most disastrous intelligence to the democrats.

But the remedy proposed to counteract the wicked designs of the democrats, is truly whiggish: Let no measure of *State policy*, have any influence in the coming election! Abandon all matters of interest to the State, in order to ensure the election of a Whig to the Legislature!!

Ruin the country by unwise legislation, but fail not to elect Whigs as Representatives. Is the editor of the Intelligencer astonished, that men of intelligence and independence, who have a just regard for their interests—that prominent individuals in the Whig ranks, should shake off their party fitters, and unite with those who are looking to the good of the country, and not to the aggrandisement of a particular individual? If he is, we can assure him that greater astonishment is likely to await him. The day has gone by, when the great interests of Kentucky are to be abandoned to subserve the ambition of the Ashland orator. Strongly as Kentuckians have been attached to the car of this juggernaut, the infatuation is dissolved, and all thinking men perceive, that it is better to foster the wise institutions of the country and to introduce others, than to adhere to any man, thereby abandoning the true policy of the State.

Of the course to be pursued by the Democracy of Fayette, we profess to have some knowledge. They will go decidedly for the present administration, and although they may be barred from sustaining a candidate of their own sentiments, or of selecting from the Whig candidates already in nomination, the editor of the Intelligencer may rely, they will be felt in August next.

Of the article in the Intelligencer, so far as it relates to the Charleston Rail Road, it seems to us rather as another pilot balloon, set off to indicate the course of the Great Western; upon which course, however, we think the people will not rest content, until they shall have something more specific.

To point out the bad policy of the recommendation of the Intelligencer, that no subjects of State interest should enter into the canvas for members of the Legislature, we will call the attention of our readers to a law which was approved the 29th of February, 1836, providing a sinking fund.

The second section of that law provides, "That

the Bank of Kentucky, the President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the President of the Kentucky Bank of Louisville, shall be, and constitute the commissioners of the said sinking fund, and all the sources of revenue devoted by the first section of this act to a sinking fund, shall be under the control and management of the aforesaid commissioners of the sinking fund," &c.

The Presidents of the Banks are elected by the stockholders. A large portion of stockholders in all the Banks are foreigners. Consequently, the whole of the monied concerns of Kentucky, are mainly wielded by foreigners, and the agents liable to be changed annually, without the knowledge or consent of the State authorities.

It is true one of the commissioners is chosen by the people, but the other three being chosen by foreigners, places the complete control in their hands. And we should say such a state of things is calculated to alarm the reflecting part of the community, more than the election of a democrat to the State Legislature.

We shall advert to this subject again, and probably introduce facts, to sustain the impropriety of the enactment. We wish it distinctly understood that we object not to the present worthy members of the sinking fund, but the principle, upon examination, must be alarming to the patriot.

Of the laws relative to the school system, our correspondent PENN, clearly showed their impolicy and absurdity. To those numbers we refer the voters of the whole state, in their selection of members to the next legislature.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the City of Lexington and County of Fayette, a large and respectable number convened at the "Cheapside House," on Saturday the 27th, when DAN'L. BRADFORD, Esq. was called to the Chair, who briefly explained the object of the meeting.

After many animated remarks from divers gentlemen present, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

*Resolved*, That C. W. Cloud, Matthew S. Flory, Dr. R. C. Holland, Thos. Van Swearingen, Jeremiah Kirtley, H. Johnson, Col. T. A. Russell, Jno. R. Cleary and C. M. Johnson be, and they

are hereby appointed a Committee, to enquire into

the propriety of nominating can-

didates for the State Legislature or for Congress,

and that they report to a Democratic Meeting, whenever they shall deem it expedient to call a meeting for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to report to a Democratic Meeting, the proper time and place for a State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, and that Messrs. Chairman, Gen. Jno. McCalla, John W. Overton, Benj. Graves, N. L. Turner, Col. Lloyd Benton, Bernard Donohoo, Dr. S. C. Trotter, A. Morgan and John W. Forbes, constitute the Committee.

*Resolved*, That the Republican Flag is still waving in Kentucky, and will remain at the mast-head as long as a Democrat exists in it.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party

## BENNETT'S NOMINATIONS.

Those who desire to laugh, can be accommodated by reading the following article from Bennett's New York Herald, a whig paper:

THE COUNTER REVOLUTION—ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES—NOMINATION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Such a disappointment—such an unlooked for result has astonished the whigs. Ever since, they have been walking about town like so many philosophers with their hands in their breeches pockets—and some of them with pockets to let. "What is the reason?" "How comes this?" "Can you explain?" "Tell us the causes?"—are the questions and remarks on every person's lips. Let us do this for them—lift the curtain and exhibit the causes and consequences of this extraordinary counter revolution, which will astonish the whole Union as much as it has astonished the foolish whigs.

The ascendancy of the Whigs in April, 1837, was produced by the revolution, which was generated and heightened by the foolish financial measures of the government. In the winter of 1836 and spring of 1837, we were the first to predict a revolution in the politics of New York, and ultimately in the nation, calculating the results from the very elements created by the revolution in trade. The whigs first gained the ascendancy here in April, 1837—and if their leaders and editors had possessed any degree of patriotism, discretion, or moderation, they might not now be astonished at the total defeat of this week, or have to deplore its fatal consequences hereafter.

Their first accession to political power was marked by intolerance and tyranny of every kind.—They swept out of office almost every corporation officer—some of them patriots of the revolution of '76. Not content with this policy, an arrogant stockjobbing clique was organized in Wall street, who assumed the direction of the party, and audaciously sought to silence every free press, and persecute every independent man in the community. Who has forgotten—for I have not—the violation of justice, the insulting arrogance of such miserable creatures as Joe Hoxie, De Forest, and the other agents of the stockjobbing clique of Wall street, who hurried the corporation into needless and wasteful expenditures?

In the fall election of 1837, their splendid triumph only developed their arrogance, folly and madness to a greater and more alarming extent. Their mad orgies at Niblo's Garden, and the famous ten-dollar festival at the Astor House, were accompanied with the most vindictive, furious, false, and calumnious charges of their miserable journals, because I would not support such a man as Joe Hoxie, who was undeserving of any support from any honest person, in any honest community. Immediately thereafter succeeded the expedition of Watson Webb to Washington, the challenge to Ciley, the refusal to look upon Webb as a gentleman—the second challenge of Graves—the fight—the murder—the shocking bravados of Webb—and the general support of all these atrocities by the whig papers and whig leaders throughout the country.

In the fall of last year the whigs carried the Governor and State, for the demoralization and arrogance of their leaders had not then sufficiently sunk into the public mind. What has been the result of this victory? Governor Seward also flung himself into the hands of the stock-jobbing clique of Wall street, and every measure and every appointment has been dictated by the New York American, and the money changers who support its sinking fortunes. As an excuse for this policy, it is stated that certain land speculations of Governor Seward in Chataque county, which became deranged about two years ago, were lifted out of ruin by the assistance of this clique, and hence he felt bound to make his appointments, and shape his measures agreeable to their wishes and their interests. However strong these reasons may be to Governor Seward, the great body of the independent whig party have become disgusted at the doings of last winter—and particularly so have the conservatives.

But the final and crowning reason for this astounding counter revolution may be traced to the insane conduct of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Wise, and other whig leaders in the last Congress. The madness and vindictiveness with which Wise rushed at Mr Woodbury in the investigation, was as weak as it was foolish—and the insanity, folly, and absolute drunkenness after dinner, with which the rest dashed into a war fever on the Maine Boundary humbug, astonished, paralyzed, and made prudent men begin to think, and to draw back. The mercantile body of this city, so sensitive on the subject of our foreign relations, had the deep mortification to see their vital interests almost sacrificed without a pang of remorse, and accordingly anticipated that every thing would be placed in the jaws of danger, if such men as Clay and Webster had the management of public affairs. To this cause may be partly attributed the apathy, the change, the revolution which has just taken place during the present spring, heightened and induced by reflection on past policy. From all the facts before them—the mad speeches of last Congress—the drunken revuls before and after, many calmly came to the conclusion that Mr Van Buren, with all his faults, was a safer man than Clay or Webster, who would so thoughtlessly, so heedlessly, so foolishly, after dinner, rush into a foreign war, on a question not worth a tenth part of the interest, that such a change would lay in wide spread ruins.

These are some of the leading causes which have produced this strange revolution, and prostrated the whigs in this city. Many will say there was cheating and colonizing, and so there was—but both parties are alike guilty on these points. The leading reason is the demoralization, the arrogance, the folly, the wickedness, the imprudence, the ignorance, the want of experience of the wing leaders and whig editors. Such men as King, Webb, North, Hoxie, De Forest, would ruin any cause.

Such is our disconsolate—such is our melancholy condition. Do we give up the ship? Never. Let the Whigs pluck up a little courage—let them reform and reorganize—never give up the cause—but knock your false guides to the devil. We have been well licked by the locofocos, but there is a strong consolation, that we have richly deserved the licking we have got. Let us look upon it as a very salutary chastisement from the kind hand of Providence. Lay aside, hereafter, such men as Clay, Webster, Wise, &c. Take up such a man as the gallant General Scott, as the candidate against Martin Van Buren. Collect your scattered senses, and scatter troops. Under the banner of the HERO OF CHIPPEWA, the PACIFICATOR every where, the whigs next fall may yet recover their lost ground. Cheer up—go ahead. The locofocos may have yet to laugh at the wrong side of their mouths. We, therefore, in order to

have a name, a banner, some potent spell to swear by, during the next summer, propose at once to the whigs, the instant

Nomination not subject to any Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
ANY DAMNED FOOL YOU PLEASE.

Correspondence of the Albany Daily Advertiser.  
ODGENSBURG, Saturday evening, April 14, 1839.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer "United States" started upward on her first trip, having on board a great number of passengers, among whom were several women and children. On striking out into the river, being then nearly opposite Prescott, five or six cannons were discharged at her from the wharf at Prescott, loaded as is avowed with ball, three of which were plainly seen by more than fifty people to strike the water near her. As she did not turn about, we cannot tell whether any of the shot struck her, but it is supposed they did not. Several of the citizens however, gone here in horseback to Morristown, 12 miles above here, in hope of meeting the boat and ascertaining whether any damage was done.

The cause of this outrage is well known. The Canadians are incensed against the boat on account of the part she took in towing the Patriots to Prescott last fall; which was done without the knowledge or consent of the owners. The officers then in charge of the boat have been discharged, and yet to gratify a silly rage they have conceived against the boat, they fire on her and thus endanger the lives of the unoffending passengers, in the hope of destroying the boat.

From the Oswego Herald of April 17.

The United States came up the lake on Monday, under the command of the veteran Capt. Whitney, late of the Great Britain, and left at nine o'clock in the evening for Lewiston. We understand she is to run regularly between Lewiston & Ogdensburg, touching at the intermediate ports on the American side.

We regret to learn that on leaving Ogdensburg on Sunday evening, a fire of musketry was opened upon the States from Prescott, the shot falling short. She was also fired at while passing Brockville, but at too great distance from the Canada shore for the shot to take effect.

If this treatment of American boats is to be allowed by the Canadian authorities, it is useless to strive for the restoration of a friendly intercourse, and the sooner we have war the better.

The Great Western sailed from New York for Bristol on the 22d.

MARRIED—On the 25th of April, in the city of Lexington, Ky., by the Rev. Mr. McMahan, Mr. CHAS. EDWARD GEIBARD, native of Saxony, to Miss ANN C. CONRY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Conry, of Philadelphia.

In Louisville, on the 23d ult., JAMES WEIR, Esq., of Greenville, Ky., to Miss JANE A. SHORT, of Louisville.

On the 23d of April, in the city of Covington, by the Rev. Mr. Kortley, Mr. WM. ERNST, formerly of this city, to Miss LYDIA ANN BUSH, daughter of P. Bush, Esq., all of Covington.

DIED—On the 21st day of April 1839, ANN MOORE, the consort of Professor Moore, late of Transylvania University, after a protracted illness of three months, aged 48 years.

She was a truly great woman. A good Christian and wife, and affectionate mother, and a kind and benevolent friend. She had acquired, by reading, much general information, and she had a mind capable of comprehending the most abstruse problems in Philosophy.

Kentucky Bible Convention.

THE ensuing annual meeting of the Baptist Bible Convention will be held in the first Baptist meeting house in the city of Lexington, commencing on Friday 3d of May, at 10 o'clock a.m. The Committee appointed by the Church will receive and make arrangements for the Convention, where we hope much important business will be done.

May 2, 1839. 18-t

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.

JOHN BOWMAN.

May 2, 1839. 18-tf

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.

THOMAS RANKIN,

No. 14, W. Main Street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-tf

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.

T. R.

City Property for Sale.

ONE new and commodious BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Mulberry Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Jas. Weir's factory. One BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Upper street, opposite Mr. A. T. Skillman's residence and two thirds of a lot adjoining.

Also, TWO BUILDING LOTS, on Winchester street, one a corner lot, the other adjoining, both splendid buildings lots. The above property will be sold on acceding terms. For further particulars enquire of

THOS. RANKIN.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-tf

Longwood for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 29th of May next, this desirable residence, containing 14 ACRES OF LAND, a portion of it in the city limits, about one mile from the Court-house. Upon it is a Dwelling house of Brick, conveniently arranged, and of the most substantial kind, and all necessary outbuildings. The grounds are all well improved as any in the vicinity of the city, and ornamented with the most choice and delightful Shrubbery and Fruit Trees, that this climate boasts of. I consider it unnecessary to enter into a lengthy description of this property, as persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine it for themselves, and I am sure that no description I could give of it can equal its merits.

Also, at the same time, will be offered for sale, 14 ACRES adjoining the above, fronting on Main Cross Street, immediately out of the city limits, in progress of being improved. An equal number of acres, as desirable for improving and converting into a residence, can not be procured in the same distance of the city.

The above property may be purchased at any time between this and the 22d of May, at private sale, and if not sold by that time, it will be sold as above.

JAMES L. HICKMAN.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-td

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838. 16-tf

Doctor Holland  
H AS changed his residence to Mrs. HARPER's, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-\$5

Wool Carding.  
T HE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

WOOL CARDING & SPINNING.

At his old stand, upper end of Main Street, and he is now in complete operation. Wool from adjoining countries carded immediately.

He still continues to COLOR and WEAVE CAR-

PETING.

CARPETS and JEANS kept constantly on hand for sale, or exchanged for Wool or Wool.

ISAAC SPRAKE.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 2m-18

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.

C. H. CHAPMAN.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. tf-18

Public Sale of Land.

ON the 13th day of May next, the subscribers will sell at public Auction, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, in Clarke county, Kentucky, containing 134 ACRES. The Land is on the waters of Stoner's Creek, and adjoins the lands of the late Col. Wormald, about 8 miles from Winchester. It has a good proportion of valuable timber; is well watered, and in point of fertility thought to be equal to any land in that county. The sale will be made on the premises and the terms of sale accommodating, and made known on that day.

THOMAS GRIGGS,

JAMES GRIGGS.

Executors of Thos. Griggs, Dec'd.

May 2, 1839. 18-ts

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refinished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD.

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned expects to take a collecting tour, through Indiana and Illinois, and will start between the FIRST and 10th of MAY ensuing. He will visit all the intermediate towns between Lexington and Indianapolis, and between the latter place and Terra Haute, thence to Vandalia, to Springfield, to Jacksonville, and generally through the State of Illinois.

The Editor of the Citizen, at Paris, at the Eagle, at Maysville, and of the Commonwealth, at Frankfort, if they have collections to be made on the above named routes, can insert this advertisement and address the subscriber, who will cheerfully undertake this or any other business entrusted to him.

W. C. BELL.

Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-t

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held in the City of Lexington on the 3d MONDAY in MAY next, at the Office of said Company, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing twelve months, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter and amendments thereto.

LEVI TYLER, President

April 9, 1839. 15t

FAT-XATION.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, will, at their Council Chamber, on the first Thursday in May next, hear appeals from those persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the assessment for the present year.

By order of the Board,

JAMES P. MEGOWAN, Clerk.

April 20, 1839. 17-3t

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 13, 1837. 22-tf

WANTED,

A FEW Thousand Dollars Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee Bank notes—which will be taken at the lowest rates of discount, at the office of D. Bradford, Esq.

WM. R. BRADFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-t

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tote are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838. 40-tf

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific



CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.—  
CAPITAL \$300,000 DOLLARS.—This Company will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keelend Flat Boats, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.  
WM. S. WALLER,  
JACOB ASHTON,  
M. C. JOHNSON,  
JOEL HIGGINS,  
THOS. C. OREAR,  
H. H. TIMBERLAKE,  
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.  
Lex. May 7, 1838—21-tf

### NEW GOODS, FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY, AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN'S & CO.

No. 13, West Main street.

WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American DRY GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK, Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call, we assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

Our stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on accounts.

H. C. & Co.

Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

### Elizabeth Meridith's Creditors

ARE hereby notified, that I will sit as Commissioner at my office on the 20th of MAY NEXT, and receive and audit claims against the estate of Elizabeth Meridith, dec'd., from that time until the 15th of June, 1839, at which time a Report will be made to the Court, and all claims not then presented will be barred.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.



### TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,

Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd., on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of TINWARE, which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Mending of Oilcloth and other Lamps, and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-tenth cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

### NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.

Do M. & E. W. CRAIG,

WOULD inform their friends and purchasers generally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods, Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and they flatter themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having purchased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Fancy colored CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest the city could furnish;

Plain and Figured Satins, Toillett, Mersailles, and other Fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boy's Summer Wear;

Embroidery, such as Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs and Children's Dresses;

Thread Lisle and Mantillo Laces, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment;

Pompadore, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior;

Muslin, Pois, Pois De Cherry, Chally and Chaliliets, Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Poulet De Soi, Gro De Paris and Verita Lustreting Silks, Fancy Colors and Black;

Black and White English Plain, Ribbed and Derby Ribbed Hoses and Half Hoses;

Ladies' and Men's White, Black and Fancy Kid, Hoskin, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves;

Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Table Linens, Toweling Diapers and Satin-faced Table Cloths, a great variety;

Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies;

Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladics, a new article;

Misses and Children's Shoes;

Men and Boy's Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior articles in that line;

Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and Tea Trays;

Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and we will sell, either RETAIL or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country.

If we wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying

D. M. CRAIG,  
E. W. CRAIG.

Lexington, March 20, 1839—12tf

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1842, on the following post routes in Kentucky, will be received at the Department until the 25th day of May next, at 3 o'clock p. m. to be decided by the 1st day of June next ensuing.

KENTUCKY.

3331. From Burkesville to Monroe, Tenn. 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Burkesville every Wednesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Monroe same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Monroe every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Burkesville same day by 6 p.m.

Proposals to carry this mail twice a week in stages commencing at Columbia, will also be considered, times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3332. From Columbia, by Alexander Walker's and Joseph Nelson's jr. to Edmonton, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Wednesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Edmonton every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Columbia same day by 6 p.m.

3333. From Chaplin, by Hobbs's Mill and Paoli, to Maxville, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Chaplin every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Maxville same day by 11 1/2 a.m.

Leave Maxville every Monday at 1 p.m. arrive at Chaplin same day by 6 p.m.

3334. From Flag Spring, by Motier and Locust Grove on the Ohio river, to Augusta, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Flag Spring every Thursday at 8 a.m., arrive at Augusta same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Augusta every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Flag Spring same day by 4 p.m.

3335. From Greenville, by the mouth of Muddy River, to Morgantown, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greenville every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Morgantown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Greenville same day by 7 p.m.

3336. From Glasgow to Hartsville, Tenn. 58 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave Glasgow every other Friday at 5 a.m., arrive at Hartsville next day by 12 m.

Leave Hartsville every other Saturday at 1 p.m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 8 p.m.

3337. From Greensburg to Edmonton, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Greensburg every Thursday at 8 a.m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Edmonton every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Greensburg same day by 4 p.m.

3338. From Henderson to Carlow, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Henderson every Wednesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Carlow same day by 4 p.m.

Leave Carlow every Thursday at 7 a.m., arrive at Henderson same day by 4 p.m.

Proposals to carry this mail twice a week, in stages, to be stated.

3339. From Jefferstown, by Chaplin and Taylorsville, to Harrodsburg, 55 miles and back once a week.

Leave Jefferstown every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Harrodsburg next day by 12 m.

Leave Harrodsburg every Wednesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Jefferstown next day by 7 p.m.

Proposals to carry this mail three times in a week in stages, or in four-horse post coaches, and commencing the route at Louisville, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3340. From Laurenceburg, via Van Buren, to Taylorsville, 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Laurenceburg every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Taylorsville same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Taylorsville every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Lawrenceburg same day by 5 p.m.

3341. From Little Sandy Saline, by Charles N. Lewis's to Blainesville, 25 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave Little Sandy Saline every other Friday at 9 a.m., arrive at Blainesville same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Blainesville every other Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Little Sandy Saline by 3 p.m.

3342. From Monticello to Albany, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Monticello every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Albany same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Albany every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p.m.

3343. From Monroe, by Salt Works, on Little Barren river, to Edmonton, 22 miles and back once a week.

Leave Monroe every Thursday at 12 m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 8 p.m.

Leave Edmonton every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Monroe same day by 2 p.m.

3344. From Newcastle to Wallaceville, 12 miles and back once a week.

Leave Newcastle every Wednesday at 8 a.m., arrive at Wallaceville same day by 12 m.

Leave Wallaceville every Wednesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Newcastle same day by 5 p.m.

3345. From Princeton, by Cold Springs and Monte-zuma, to Providence, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princeton every Friday at 8 a.m., arrive at Providence same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Providence every Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Princeton same day by 3 p.m.

3346. From Princeton, by Millville and Ferry Corner to Canton, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Princeton every Friday at 8 a.m., arrive at Canton same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Canton every Saturday at 6 a.m., arrive at Princeton same day by 3 p.m.

3347. From Paducah to Wadesboro, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Paducah every Tuesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Wadesboro same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Wadesboro every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Paducah same day by 7 p.m.

Proposals to carry this mail tri-weekly, in stages, from time to time, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3348. From Picketon, by the mouth of Pond Creek, to Logan C. H. Va. 79 miles and back once a week.

Leave Picketon every Monday at 6 a.m., arrive at Logan C. H. next day by 7 p.m.

Leave Logan C. H. every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Picketon next day by 7 p.m.

3349. From Poplar Flat, Lewis co to Mount Carmel Fleming co. 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Poplar Flat every Friday at 7 a.m., arrive at Mount Carmel same day by 12 m.

Leave Mount Carmel every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Poplar Flat same day by 6 p.m.

3350. From Somersett to Jamestown, on the north side of the Cumberland river, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Somersett every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Jamestown every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Somersett same day by 7 p.m.

3351. From Springfield, Tenn. by Keysburg, Ky. and Trenton, to Hopkinsville 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave Springfield every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 11 a.m.

Leave Hopkinsville every Thursday at 1 p.m., arrive at Springfield next day by 7 p.m.

3352. From Stephenport to Boonsport, 18 miles and back once a week.

Leave Stephenport every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Boonsport same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Boonsport every Friday at 1 p.m., arrive at Stephenport same day by 7 p.m.

3353. From West Liberty, by Joseph Adkin's, to Little Sandy Saline, 35 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave West Liberty every other Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Little Sandy Saline same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Little Sandy Saline every other Friday at